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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE — BILL TO
NULLIFY THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—VETO
OF GOVERNOR GARDNER.—A bill passed both

branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, de-
signed to nullify the fugitive slave law and ren-
der its execution in Massachusetts impractical.

Some of the provisions of the bill are

clearly unconstitutional, and will be so decided
whenever the U. S. Courts shall come to pass
judgement upon it. But there are many pro-
visions in the bill that are not strictly contrary
to the constitution, but are nevertheless of such
a character as to render the recovery of a fugi-
tive by his owner impossible.

In the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the U. S. admit the
right of the States to deny the use of their
courts, their official functionaries, and their
prisons, to aid in the execution of a U. S. law;
and the State of Massachusetts has availed it-
self of this right and prohibited her courts, her
officers, her militia, and even her citizens, under
heavy penalties, from assisting to execute the
fugitive slave law. Now although all this may

be constitutional, it is very ungracious, not to
say spiteful and unfriendly. It is avowedly in-
tended, and will certainly have the effect, to
prevent the owners from recovering their slaves
who flee to Massachusetts. The grossest fea-
ture in the attempt to supersede the constitution
of the United States and an act of Congress
passed in conformity with its provisions, is the
proposed prostitution of the high prerogative
writ of *habeas corpus* to its perpetration of
wrong. That writ, which has been very pro-
perly confined in its use to courts of record and
high tribunals, is by this bill vested in subordin-
ate courts and even justices of the peace. Thus
the 3d section provides that:

The writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued by
the supreme judicial court, the court of com-
mon pleas, by any justice's court, of any town
or city, by any court of record, or by any justice
of either of said courts, or by any judge of
probate; and it may be issued by any justice of
the peace if no magistrate above-named is
known to say justice of the peace to be within
five miles of the place where the party is im-
prisoned or restrained, and it shall be returnable
before the supreme judicial court, the court of
common pleas, or other court of record, or any of
the justices thereof, whether the court may be in
session or not, and in term time or vacation.

This obnoxious bill has been considered in
all its details with special reference to defeating
the restoration of the fugitive to his master.
The forms of proceeding and the rules of evi-
dence for the hearing are prescribed, among
which it is provided that the admissions or con-
fessions of the fugitive shall not be given in evi-
dence. Any person who shall remove or aid in
removing any person claimed as a slave, or who
shall come into the Commonwealth for the pur-
pose of removing or assisting in such removal,
in case the claim is not substantiated, shall be
punished by a fine not less than \$1,000 nor
more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the
State prison not less than one, nor more than
five years. We see no provision for the restora-
tion of the fugitive to the claimant, in case the
claim is substantiated. It is probably assumed
that such a result is impossible, and that the ver-
dict of the jury will of course be "not guilty."

This monstrous bill, which passed both
branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts
by large majorities, was vetoed by Governor
Gardner. We have not yet received his mes-
sage containing the reasons for the veto, and in-
deed we are satisfied with the act without rea-
sons; for so outrageous an act as is this of the
Legislature of Massachusetts was unworthy of
having reasons assigned for its veto. It is re-
pugnant to the Constitution in many of its sec-
tions, and outrages decency, good feeling, and
the comity of States in all of them.

In vetoing this and other obnoxious measures
that have originated in the Legislature of Mas-
sachusetts, Gov. Gardner has doubtless sacri-
ficed his present popularity, but he may rest as-
sured that the day of vindication will arrive.
The national pulse beats in perfect harmony
with and approval of the fairness, the honesty,
and the patriotic course of the Governor in
thus breasting the storm of fanaticism that is
now sweeping over Massachusetts. We have a
biding, strong, and unshaken faith in the deter-
mination and the ability of the people to pre-
serve unbroken the glorious Union of these
States. We fully agree with the Baltimore
American in the following remarks:

It has been said that the day of compromise
is passed, and that our country now possesses
no great or commanding men, who could rally
around them the masses of the country, and re-
concile discordant sentiments to the accom-
plishment of a common patriotic purpose. Such
cannot be the thought of a truly American
land. Our country is not yet so exhausted of
greatness that she cannot produce defenders at
her need. The hour that seriously menaces the
Union will produce the men that the crisis de-
mands, and though fanatics may now sneer at
the idea of resistance to their schemes, they will
then find themselves powerless to obstruct the

movements that will purify public sentiment and
re-establish the integrity of the Union. The
charm of fanaticism, and what perhaps in this
country lends to it its greatest power of devel-
opment, is that it gives prominence to men of
small abilities—that it puts demagogues in the
places of statesmen—and enables impracticable
enthusiasts to measure their importance not by
what they accomplish but by the extent of the
confusion which follows their misdirected and
crude efforts. Such men are nearest defeat
when they seem most assured of success, for
the very accomplishment of their purposes ex-
poses the weakness and falsity of their designs,
and brings down upon them the merited obloquy
of having undertaken to become reformers when
they were merely charlatans and demagogues. Such
appears to be the conclusion to which fa-
naticism in Massachusetts is coming. It is
reaching a magnitude that will render it dan-
gerous and ere the schemes it has now in pro-
gress are brought to perfection it will find its
power gone. The next Legislature of the State
will in all probability be of a different cast.

An subscriber at Campbellsville, Ky., says
that he seldom receives his papers at all, and those
he does get are generally behind time, not being sent by the most direct route. He
says they are sometimes a week or more behind
the proper time. There is great neglect some-
where. We understand, that, within the last
fifteen days, the mail-bag for Elizabethtown,
though properly labelled, has been twice sent
back. This may account in part for the com-
plaints that reach us from the section of coun-
try supplied by that mail route. We call the
attention of postmasters and mail agents to this
matter, and trust they will examine the subject
and apply the proper corrective.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL FOR MAY.—We are
indebted to Mr. Crump, of Fourth street, for a
copy of this valuable magazine. The contents
are, as usual, various in their character and full
of interest—among other things, two articles on
American Jottings, on Late Inventions and
Projects, and "A few more items about color,"
containing extracts from the New York Tribune.
This, however, is a capital number. It
may be obtained of Mr. Crump, on Fourth
street.

An Indiana editor threatens to tear the
mask from our neighbor of the Democrat. He
ought not to do that. If our neighbor chooses
to wear a mask, the public should be obliged to
him. If our Indiana friend only suspected what
ugliness the mask conceals, he would certainly
let the friendly covering alone.

Our highly prized correspondent Ross
reappears in our columns after a long absence.
She has chosen a vast theme, but her genius does
not quail even before Niagara:

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)
NIAGARA.
Dash on dash on and swell, forever swell
The chorus of thy wild and gushing song,
That bellowing anthem seems with joy to tell
Of him who made thy wondrous voice so strong.
Man's hoisted eloquence but feebly vies
With the loud music of thy ceaseless hymn,
And shiling clouds from thy rough altars rise,
Which make the light of earthy offerings dim.

Who would dare, while gazing upon thee,
To doubt the power that made thee what thou art?
There let the seer bind his stubborn knee
And speak the prayer that trembles in his heart.
I would not ask a holier spot to breathe
My holiest thoughts, or bow me down to pray,
Than where the laughing sunshine comes to wreathes
A crown of glory through thy sparkling spray.

I strove to tell the thoughts, which, thick and fast,
When first I saw thee, through my bosom swept,
I longed to speak but could not, and at last
Bowed low my head, in silent awe, and wept.

Down, down, for countless centuries as now,
That emerald torrent o'er the rock has poured,
And countless rainbows o'er thy misty brow
Have written, "Holliness unto the Lord."

And when stern winter clasps the cloudy veil
That floats around them with his leery hand,
Making thy wondrous beauty sad and pale,
As from thy forehead drops the glittering band,

Let us do the white foam surging at thy feet
Build up to God a mighty monument,
A rose altar, to his praise as meet

A summer rainbow o'er the softy bent.

I'd love to see the angry tempest-king
Do battle with thee in thy strength and pride,
And watch the whirlwind dip his ruined wing
With wasted strength in thy resistless tide—

To see the dark ranks of the storm advance
And hurl their thunders at thy hissing crest,

To watch the lightning's fiery javelins glance
From the white shield upon thy heaving breast.

Man dares the ocean—though its waves devour
His swarming fleets—he writhes with the sea;

But in the zenith of his boasted power
He never yet has dared to cope with thee.

Then needs not the aid of wind and storm

To make thee terrible—yet dost thou bend

Thy smiles and fury in one strange, wild form

So wonderful, we scarce can comprehend.

Grand, beautiful, invisible thou art,
Art, ah! how vaguely human words can tell
Of thee (as thou art sweeping through my heart);

One atom of thy shining spray as well

Could paint those mighty crests as they pour,

Ever-revering, while thou art the same,

Summer and winter, now and evermore,

As when from God thy fuming waters came.

CANTON PLACE, LA., May 20.

ROSA.

FINE OIL AND BRANDY.—We tender our best
thanks to our friend Thompson of the old Blue

House on Fourth street for specimens of his
olive oil and pale brandy, imported by himself.
These articles cannot be surpassed, and we really

do not know when or where we have seen them

equalled. Thompson never sold an indifferent
article in his life to a man who called for a good
one.

Our young friend J. B. Sheridan has left
our city with his family to establish himself in
the mercantile business in Chicago. If we have
any friends in that city, we commend him to their
kindest and best regards. They will find in him
a most enterprising and energetic man of
business, and as kind-hearted, accomplished,
and courteous a gentleman as Kentucky knows
how to produce.

AN ABOBE OF DEATH.—Coroner White was
called last evening to examine the body of a lit-
tle boy drowned in a cellar under a tenement on
First street, between Main and the river. He
found there a most lamentable condition of
things. Four old tenements stand together, con-
sisting in all of sixteen rooms, and those rooms
are inhabited by fourteen families, consisting of
sixty-three souls. The cause of the throwing
of such a number of poor families into so small
a space is that they pay no rent, the old buildings
belonging to a company that considers them
valueless. The cellars are all filled with
water, dark, stagnant, and offensive; there is an
open cistern right before the door of one of the
tenements; and the street has a perpendicular
elevation of fifteen feet above the entrance to
the houses—so that children and others are liable
to be drowned in the cellars, to tumble into the
cistern, to have their brains dashed out by
falling from the street, and to be poisoned by the
deadly effluvia. One undertaker states that he
alone has buried twenty-one persons from those
houses within the last eighteen months.

Should such a condition of things be allowed
to continue?

The steamship Union, which sailed on
the 9th, has been out fifteen days, and the Cu-
nard steamer America, which sailed on the 12th,
has been out twelve days. The Union is a slow
vessel, and her arrival will probably be anticipated
by the America at Halifax.

RAISED.—The steamer W. A. Sherman, which
was recently sunk in the Yassoo river, has been
raised and gone to New Orleans for repairs.

FROM JAPAN.—The latest dates from Japan
are to March 2d. The North China Herald
contains extracts from a letter from an officer of
the United States steamer Powhatan, which
gives some interesting information. The ex-
change of the ratifications of the treaty between
the United States and Japan was made on the
21st of February, and the Powhatan sailed on
the 22d. The Island of Nippon, in which Si-
moda is situated, was visited on the 22d of Decem-
ber by a severe earthquake. The city of
Onosaka, one of the largest in the empire, was
completely laid waste. Jeddo also suffered con-
siderably. The town of Simoda, when visited
by the Powhatan, presented a scene of desola-
tion and ruin. After the shock of the earth-
quake, the sea commenced bubbling up, as it
were, along the shore, then receded, and then
returned with such violence as to flood the town
to the depth of six feet, and sweep everything
before it. It advanced and receded thus five
times during the day. About two hundred of
the inhabitants lost their lives, and the remain-
der saved themselves by fleeing to the mountains.
The Russian frigate Diana, with Vice-Admiral
Pontialine on board, was in the harbor at the
time of the earthquake. The water in the har-
bor immediately after the shock became so con-
vulsed, that in 30 minutes, the Diana swung
round forty-three times, twisting her chains up
into knots, and making all on board so giddy
that they could not keep their feet. When the
sea receded it left the frigate in 8 feet water on
her side, when her usual draft was over 21 feet.
On its return, it is stated, the water rose five
fathoms above its ordinary level. On its again
receding, four feet only of water remained, so
that they saw the stocks of their anchor above
the water.

The heaving of the bottom of the bay was
then so violent that the frigate—although, as I
said, in only four feet water—was moved bodily
past her anchor. The officers momentarily
expected that the bay would become the outlet
of the subterranean fires, and that they should be
engulfed in it. When the frigate again floated
they saw her keel and rudder, which had been
wrenched off, floating alongside, and the ship
filling with water. By getting salts under her
they managed to keep her afloat, and the next
day, things having quiet once more, they hauled
her off into deeper water. Occasional
shocks of earthquake continued to be felt, but
none were attended with serious consequences.
After repairing damages as well as they could
and having rigged a temporary rudder, and the
weather becoming fine, they attempted to take
the ship round to another bay, where she would be
less exposed, and they could complete re-
pairs (Simoda being badly adapted for such a
purpose); but when within seven miles of their
harbor a gale sprung up, the hundred Japanese
boats that were towing them abandoned them
(not, however, till they had got out all the offi-
cers and crew), and shortly after the gallant
ship sank in deep water, the officers and men
saving only the clothes they stood in. Notwith-
standing all the misfortunes and the dangers
through which they had passed, they only lost
one man, and he was accidentally killed by being
jammed by one of the guns which had gone
adrift.

A GRAVE CHARGE IN A DARK QUARTER.—
Stephen Myers, a colored person, was arrested
on Friday last, upon the complaint of one Mary
Brennan, a white girl of twenty-one or two,
who charges that Myers is the father of her
baby—yet unborn. Myers has been for many
years head-waiter at the Delavan House, and long
identified with the cause of temperance, and at
one time an editor of a paper in this city.

Mary has been employed at the Delavan, al-
so, where their intimacy commenced last June.
She says he won upon her affections by offers of
compensation, naming the sum as high as \$200.
Last December Myers removed her to a house
in Alexander street, where he paid her board
and visited her regularly up to last Saturday
evening. She brings the action as much for a
breach of promise as anything and did not want
him to be sent to jail. Myers was held to bail
in the sum of \$500 to appear next Friday.

Albany N. Y. Register, May 21.

THE EX-POSTMASTER AGAIN ARRESTED.—W.
G. Kendall, the ex-Postmaster, has again been
arrested, and on a charge similar to the one on
which he has just been committed for trial be-
fore the United States Circuit Court. This
last charge is brought by Mr. Scott, Special
Mail Agent for Texas. There are other rumors
about the street, but as there is unfortunately a
disposition in human nature to condemn and
multiply charges against the unfortunate, we
put these down as due to this source and originating
from it. That is a black, a most infamous
trait of character, that would rejoice in the
misfortunes of another. We understand
that the examination of the charge brought by
Mr. Scott against the ex-Postmaster will take
place some time next week.

N. O. Delta, May 18.

Our old friend Frank Johnson, formerly
a well-known merchant here, has established
himself in the mercantile business in Memphis.
We congratulate both Memphis and him. We
know they will be delighted with each other.

NEWS ITEMS.

The imports of general merchandise, other than dry goods into New York during the past week reached \$2,385,277 in value, which, for the first time in a considerable period, is slightly in excess of the same period last year. Dry goods included, however, there is a slight falling off from 1854.

Valuable Mills Burnt.—The valuable and ex-
tensive Steam Lumber Establishment of Smith
& McCallie, Chattanooga, was consumed by
fire on Wednesday night. Loss \$40,000.

The Agricultural Bureau, which has been
attached to the Patent Office at Washington,
is to be discontinued in a week or two, the ap-
propriation for it being exhausted.

A letter recently received at the State
Department, Washington, from Oporto, Portugal,
says that the produce of the wine district,
in 1854, has been about 19,000 pipes, although
there have been sent to the judges at Regoa samples
of 59,000 pipes for approval by the engineer-in-chief.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—A well made coun-
terfeit of the \$20 gold pieces is now in circula-
tion. It is precisely the same in circumference
of the coin, but is not as thick. It is valued at
\$1

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1855.

SEARCH OF TRUTH: A Manual of Instruction Concerning the Way of Salvation. By James Craik, Rector of Christ Church, Louisville, Ky. 12mo., pp. 262. H. Hooker, Philadelphia. We have received a copy of this work, and, although we have not yet had time to read the whole of it, we have perused several chapters with great pleasure. The author is well and extensively known as a classical scholar, a learned theologian, and a clear, eloquent, and powerful writer. His pure, high soul has not one stain of religious bigotry and intolerance upon it. All his uttered thoughts have a tendency to make the world better. As to his views upon those doctrinal points in regard to which he differs from other Christians we have of course no opinion to express. We copy the following notice of his book from the Banner of the Cross, a religious paper published in Philadelphia:

We have already announced this work with the strongest commendation from one of our bishops. We publish with pleasure the following notice, written by one who has carefully examined and considered the book, one who is also eminently qualified to judge of its character:

"This is a book adapted to attract much attention. The author appears to have studied and considered his subject well. It is addressed to the reason and heart of men. It attempts to meet and clear away the difficulties which thoughtful men of every description have in the way of a Christian life and faith, whether these difficulties spring from the perversions of a true faith, from infidelity or false religions. It is intended to be a guide-book for inquirers. Revelation, fall of man, redemption, justification, election, reprobation, the sacraments, and the church, all come under review, and are, in our judgment, treated with great skill and effect.

"Let inquirers then after the Divine Life read Mr. Craik's book. They will find in him a friend and a careful adviser. His book is one to be read; to be considered and reconsidered. It is manifestly the fruit of long and patient investigation, and of a profound sympathy with the concerns of the soul, and, especially, with the honest perplexities and trials of men disposed to consider the great question of their salvation, but who comprehend not the nature of the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

Three things may be considered as marks of the book: 1st. The broadest and most hopeful encouragement for all inquirers after salvation, and especially for the nurture of the young in true religion. 2d. A foundation is laid for agreement of views in regard to the Sacraments. 3d. The differences of the Episcopal Church from other denominations, including the Roman, are stated with a clearness, fairness, and cogency of argument that, we think, must have great weight with every reader of the work.

This book is for sale at Ringgold's, 66 Fourth street.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—Wild Reed Rice.—We make an extract from a letter to the Agricultural Bureau, dated Spring Cottage, Mississippi, May 8th, 1855. The writer requests the Commissioner to furnish him with some seed of a wild rice growing spontaneously on the borders and in the shallow waters of the northwestern lakes of the United States or in the Territories. He thinks it would be a valuable acquisition to the stock of grain of the agriculturists of the middle and southern States, and then closes with the following allusion to the wild red rice-growing in that section of the country:

"The reed is now in seed in this section of the country, as was the cane in the spring of 1828 or 1829. As a novelty, or curiosity, I enclose you a small parcel of the seed of the reed rice (as I term it), which approaches nearer to the qualities of rice than perhaps any other grain. I gave the Patent office reports a description of the cane seed some three years past. If you should desire to have the seed analyzed, write me, and I will forward a couple of bushels to the office. The reed will now disappear, as did the cane when it seeded, unless where it may be fenced and sown, and spring from the seed. The game and stock destroy the seed where it is not protected by fences.

"The breaking of the cane and reed will greatly reduce the amount of neat cattle in this pine region, as the cane and reed were their winter feed."—Wash. Union.

Resuscitation of the Common Potato.—Christian Schlichter, of Germany, in a communication to the Agricultural Bureau on the potato, says:

"The liability of the potato to disease may be attributed to a gradual deterioration, resulting from unfavorable soil and improper manuring. The last stage of the disease is decay or rot. Now, as there must be for every sort of decay a corresponding antiseptic, it appears worth while to investigate whether a remedy could be found against the decay; in other words, what antiseptics may be used in the cultivation of potatoes without interfering with their health.

"The potato requires a manure very rich in mineral substances, as the leaves of the plant contain fifteen per cent. of earthy matter. Pine leaves or needles, which exhale delightful balsamic odors, have a bitter taste, and, if burnt, leave ashes containing more earthy matter than most other fertilizing substances—say at least eighty per cent. Furthermore, many of the needle-bearing trees succeed best in sandy soils, and absorb such ingredients from the earth as are more advantageous for the growth of the potato. This has been confirmed by chemical analysis."

ITEMS FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.—We read in the Progres du Pas-de-Calais: "The commune of St. Michel has just been the theatre of an atrocious and revolting crime that no one can explain it. A boy of ten years of age, named Zeph C., being annoyed, in the absence of his parents, with the cries of his step-sister, two months and a half old, he jumped into the cradle, trampled upon her, and then choked her, notwithstanding the cries of another sister of three years of age. The young murderer did not attempt to deny what he had done, but related the whole matter with the utmost sang-froid."

In digging for the foundations of a house in the rue des Francs Bourgeois, St. Michel, Paris, there have been found tombs dating from the first centuries of the Christian era, built entirely of stone, and of the form of a trapezium, of 2½ yards in length. The tombs have all the eastern sides looking toward Jerusalem, and it is supposed that their date may be referred to the year 163.

The Nevelist of Marseilles notes the sailing of the following American ships with troops to the Crimea, viz: The clipper *Ticonderoga*, Capt. Boyle, with 180 men and 180 horses; the clipper *Golden Gate*, Capt. Dewing, for Curte Vecchia, where she is to board 200 men and 200 horses; the clipper *Emma Jane*, Capt. Springer, with 200 men and 200 horses to Constantinople; the screw propeller *Wm. Penn*, with 250 men and 80 horses, for Constantinople.

ASSASSINATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—A Mystery Solved.—We find the following letter in the European Times of February 10, which, though it reads like a leaf taken from the "Arabian Nights," the editor says he has every reason to believe is perfectly true. It is dated at Constantinople, January 20:

"Many of your readers will doubtless remember that this capital has for some length of time been the scene of many mysteriously-perpetrated robberies of houses and the equally mysterious and sudden disappearance of many an English private. This 'killing' work reached its climax about May or June last, at the time when so many troops were quartered in and about this city. Some people regarded these acts of bloodshed as nothing more than the result of some midnight brawl; others considered them the works of Moslem fanaticism. But the fact was never satisfactorily accounted for, nor did the many investigations of the police ever succeed in obtaining any clue as to the perpetrators until very lately, when the mystery of these deeds was cleared up. And it is a great blessing that the villains have been at last secured, as the cases of murders were again becoming very frequent. On the 2d of January, a gipsy came to the chief canvass, or superintendent of police, and offered to disclose the haunt of a gang of murderers on payment of a reward of 1,000 piasters. Though immediately secured, he refused to divulge a single fact without the promise of the above sum. The threat of immediate execution was next tried on him, when the gipsy, in order to save himself, declared the whole as a got-up story. Hereupon he was sent in charge of a canvass to the prison, but neither van nor handcuffs are in fashion here, and the gipsy managed to make his escape again. Next morning he was discovered dead in the open street, with four deep gashes in his breast. It is supposed that the gang got wind of the gipsy's intention to betray them, and accordingly quietly dispatched him, to render him harmless for the future.

"In the evening of the 3d, as some canvasses were making their rounds in one of the streets of Galata, they observed two men carrying a large bag between them, apparently with much difficulty. The policemen suspected them, by their manner, to have committed some theft, and accordingly, to escape observation, got into the shade of a dead wall to allow the others to approach. But this plan failed, for the moon that moment reappearing from behind a cloud, threw her light full on the dead wall, whereupon the two men let fall their bag and took to their heels. The bag was found to contain the body of an English soldier with a bullet through his head.

"On the night of the 6th, three French soldiers, walking through one of the streets at Pera, suddenly came upon two Greeks carrying the body of an English sailor. Suspecting the commission of a foul deed, the Frenchmen unsling their rifles which hung at their sides, and gave chase to the Greeks, who instantly dropped their burden and ran off. The chase continued up one lane and down another, for some time, when the pursued suddenly halted, and gave a loud, shrill whistle. Suddenly the previously empty lane was crowded with dark figures, who rushed on the unfortunate Frenchman who had thus nobly endeavored to avenge the death of the English sailor. They fired and made a gallant stand for some time until the overwhelming numbers bore them down, stabbing and clubbing them without mercy. Soon after, some canvasses passing by, the ruffians disappeared again as quickly as they had come to the rescue of their fellow-murderers, but not without leaving two of the Frenchmen dead.

"On the 11th, however, the mystery was solved. It happened as follows: A Pole of the name of Glabacz, and an Italian, Pisani by name, happened to occupy the same room. The Italian led a very free and easy life, was seldom at home, and does not appear to have been a novice in gambling either. After having been out all night, Pisani entered their common dwelling on the morning of the 10th, with dejected look, which caused his friend the Pole to demand of him what ill luck he had had. Pisani answered that he had lost all his cash that night at play, and had even to leave his gold watch as security for borrowed sum, adding, "I shall go and redeem my watch directly, or the rascally host will change it, and I would not lose that watch for the world. Hang these nameless streets and numberless houses! I should despair of finding the cabaret again but for a clever trick of mine: as I left the house I cut a large cross on the house door with my knife. That is my only guide, but it is a mark the old rogue cannot easily efface." He took all his money and every valuable trinket he possessed and departed, determined to lose all or win his money back.

"Glabacz had a presentiment that something would go wrong, and determined to go in search of his friend if he did not make his appearance by next morning. Morning came, but no Pisani; and Glabacz, therefore, set out to carry his resolution into effect. He had wandered about fruitlessly for about half an hour, when he entered a small cabaret to refresh himself with a glass of rum. He gave the host a pistole, and demanded his change in pars—*i.e.* in one of these pars he had only the day before scratched his name with a nail, and recognized it as belonging to Pisani, who must have given away that par. He therefore entered into conversation with the gin-shop keeper; asked him whether an Italian had been there lately, and whether he played at his house. The man evaded the question, and the man appeared altogether so odd that Glabacz quietly took his departure, in order to have a look at the street door. Sure enough, there was the cross hurriedly scratched on the outside. Turning into the next street, he met a file of policemen attending on some arabs, which contained the bodies of those who had fallen victims in the past night. There were fourteen corpses. Of these, seven were English, four were French; Pisani lay lifeless there, too. No doubt could now exist as to who the perpetrators of all these crimes were, and where their den was; and on that same day their whole premises were surrounded by military, who effected the capture of fifteen men and eight women, all of whom will, no doubt, meet with the punishment they so richly deserve."

MARRIED AGAIN.—A couple were married in this city in 1852. Not long after the husband went to California, and during his absence the wife procured a divorce. Last week he returned from his long wanderings, saw his ancient spouse, the flame of mutual love was rekindled, and procuring the license on Saturday they were re-married.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

Pensions and Bounty Land.—The undersigned will prepare all kinds for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON. Louisville Journal Office, May 5, 1855.—*Advertiser.*

GERMAN PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to buy a German Printing Office, including type enough for a daily paper, also a Job Office and all necessary tools can have a good price and application at this office. The materials have been used but little, and are in excellent condition. It will be sold at a fair price either for cash or upon credit, with good security.

Louisville Journal Office, May 8—*Advertiser.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—A good article for destroying deleterious emulsions, for sale by R. S. RINGGOLD.

CHECK BOOKS.—On all the Banks in the city, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Promissory Note Books of all descriptions constantly for sale or will be made to any particular order at \$21 Main street.

7½ d. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, 521 Main st.

NEWS ITEMS.

Scarcity of Sugar.—The brig Monte Cristo, which was dispatched from Baltimore some time since to Attakapas, Louisiana, for a cargo of sugars, has returned in ballast, the article being so scarce that she was unable to procure a cargo.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock.—Between three and four hundred shares of the above stock sold publicly at the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, on Monday, from \$17.25 to \$20 a share, on sixty and ninety days' time.

Railroad communication has just been established between Chicago and Milwaukee. The distance is accomplished in 3½ hours.

DIRECT FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, a citizen of the United States, now in the city of Mexico, to his friend in Washington:

MEXICO, May 3, 1855.

The state of things in this country is compared with that existing in our own, awful and difficult to describe. Santa Anna, surrounded by a powerful faction, has universal power. He alone makes and annuls all laws at pleasure, is the arbiter in all suits brought before the tribunals in which the government is concerned. He removes any of the authorities when he sees fit to do so, and replaces them with others. He orders levies of troops to be made at any moment, spends the public money, and is accountable to no person; in fact, he can do here whatever he pleases; and what he pleases to do is to keep about 45,000 men under arms, impose forced loans, live shut up in his barracks (palace), see fifty or sixty persons each day, be cajoled by them and called Alteas, Serenissima, oppress and trample on everybody, and pocket a lot of cash.

The party opposed to him live in the mountains and retired parts of the country (Heaven knows how they maintain themselves), refuse to become subject to this one-man power, and support a sufficient number of men to annoy Santa Anna and keep him harassed in a manner that knows no bounds.

There is another set or faction, who, setting aside all laws, live by indiscriminate rapine and plunder.

Then there is the Church, with unlimited sway over all, exacts from all, and refuses the consolation of religion, even in the hour of death, unless the payment for the same be provided for beforehand.

And, last, there is the people. Those who have capital hoard it, and business is at a stand. The mass of the population, wretchedly poor, clothed in rags and half-starved, are forced to live in idleness, for the want of labor, which is denied them because the condition of things does not permit of the safe investment of capital in any undertaking, and vice and crime stalk abroad in open day.

Santa Anna left this city two days ago for Morelia, in order, it is said, to put down the revolution in the department of which that city is the capital. Whilst he is there all will be peace and quietness, and when he goes away the revolutionists will take revenge on all who shall have treated him with common decency.

I could dwell for hours on the horrors of this revolution, which has lasted for over two years; but let it pass; your own imagination must fill up the outline above you.—*Nat. Intel.*

Professor Ewbank, formerly Commissioner of Patents, proposes a new form of paddle-wheel for steamers. It is to take the same amount of surface as is now given to the bucket of a paddle-wheel, and so distribute it that the paddle shall be long, largest at the end next the shaft, taper toward the other end, and play in and out of the water perpendicularly instead of horizontally. His paddle would be say 12 inches wide at one end, and an inch wide at the other, and long enough to present in this shape the same amount of surface as the present bucket.

The invention is based upon the fact that such a shape offers less resistance to the water than the present form of square paddles. It is copied after the general structure of birds, fishes, &c., adapted to rapid motion through fluids, whose forms are tapering and wedge-shaped in proportion to the rapidity of their movements.

THE SECOND BABY.—Between the first baby and the second baby what a falling off is there, my countrymen! Not intrinsic value, for the second may chance to be "as pretty a piece of flesh as any," but in the imaginary value with which it is invested by its nearest kin and more distant female belongings. The coming of the first baby in a household creates an immense sensation; that of the second is comparatively a common-place affair. The first baby is looked for with anxiety, pursued with devotion, admired with enthusiasm, dressed with splendor, made to live upon system; baby number two is not longed for by any one, except, perhaps, the mother, is nursed as a matter of course, and admired as a matter of courtesy, is dressed in the cast-off clothes of number one, and gets initiated into life without much ceremony or system.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A experienced Book-keeper may obtain an easy and per-

manent situation at a good salary by addressing Box 181 Louisville Post-office. Reference will be required.

m24 b2

C. PROAL,

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS.

LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes and Trunks, of every description.

61 THIRD STREET, Between Main and Market.

May 24 b3m

Marshall's Sale.

H. A. Cargill & Co., against

W. P. Erskin & Co., in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, on behalf of the plaintiff, will, on the 29th day of May, 1855, sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, about the hour of 12 o'clock, M., at the Auction-rooms of S. G. Henry & Co., in the city of Louisville, on a crest of land, bounded N. by the Ohio River, and E. by the Kentucky River, and W. by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, attached in this cause, and the same to give to the highest bidder a good security, bearing interest from day of sale at 12 per cent.

HENRY DENT, M. L. C. HENRY WOLFORD, Deputy.

m24 b2d4

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EVENING BULLETIN.

BOSTON, May 23.

There was a prize fight between Blackwood and Mackay at day light this morning, near Island Pond, Vermont. Mackay was winner. Blackwood is not expected to recover from the bruises he received.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Shaw delivered an opinion in the case of Joseph Hiss, asking to be released from arrest for debt. The decision of the court was that the House of Representatives, of which Hiss was a member, had the inherent right to expel Hiss; and, using that right, Hiss could not claim any privilege of exception. He was, therefore, remanded to the custody of the jailor.

The board of aldermen have appointed nine agents to sell liquor under the new law. Two of them are grocers, and the rest are apothecaries.

An examination of the first case under the new liquor law is now going on in the police court.

The Asia sailed at noon with 184 passengers for Liverpool and \$93,000 in specie.

The account of the prize fight has confirmation. A dispatch from Portland says that the pugilists passed through that city this morning on their way home, the authorities having prevented the fight.

BOSTON, May 21.

The jury, in the case of Dr. Brown against the New Haven Railroad Co., have returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$16,000. Dr. Brown was injured at Norwalk, and sued for \$20,000.

OSSWEGO, May 21.

The Canadian steamer Huron, loaded with 4,000 barrels of flour for Montreal, when leaving our harbor on Saturday night, ran against the island at the entrance, filled, and sunk to the main deck. The cargo will be mostly saved in a damaged state. The steamers running between here and Toronto are daily loaded with passengers and freights.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21.

The Canadian steamer Porcupine, used for freight towing on the St. Lawrence, was burned yesterday afternoon, near Prescott.

BOSTON, May 23.

The Halifax line is working. The America is not expected before Wednesday or Thursday evening.

The association of medical superintendents of the American Institution for the insane is now in session here. Dr. Isaac Boy, of Providence, was chosen president; Dr. Thos. Kirkbridge, and Dr. C. H. Nicholas vice presidents.

NEW YORK, May 21.

In the U. S. circuit court to-day, Capt. John Smith, who was recently convicted of slave piracy on board the barque Julia Moulton, but obtained a new trial, pleaded guilty of voluntary service on board a slaver. He was remanded for sentence.

The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the capital case.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

Flour and corn luster. Provisions firm. Linseed oil has advanced further.

Small sales of flour at \$9 60@\$10 for superfine, extra, and family. Wheat \$2. Sales \$1,000 bushels white and yellow shellled corn equal to 33c and 700 bushels at \$8 67@1c, 10c for sacks; stock large. Sales \$300 bushels meal at \$8 60@1c. Sales 400 bushels oats from store at \$6 60@1c. Sales of hay from the levee and store at \$19 60\$21 per ton.

In groceries, sales 85 bags Rio coffee at 10 1/2@11 and 16 lbs sugar at 6 1/2@7.

In provisions, sales 555 bbls meat pork at \$16, time with interest, a few bbls prime at \$14, and 100 cans prime shoulders at 7 1/2@12.

Sales 60 lbs tobacco—23 at \$6 60@8 95, 15 at \$7 60@7 45, 13 at \$7 55@8 95, 3 at \$8 60@8 35, and 3 at \$8 55, \$8 55, and \$10 55.

Sale 22 lbs cotton on private terms.

Sale 30 pieces hand-drawn haggis at 15 1/2@16, 771 coils rope at 76, 50 cents at 6 1/2@5, 50 lbs twine at 12 1/2@14, and a few bales jeans and linsey at 28@30.

A sale of 50 tons Tennessee iron at \$80, 6 and 8 mos.

Sale of rectified whisky at 33.

Linseed oil has further advanced; sales from the mill at \$15 from store, we quote \$1 10.

Sale W. R. Chase at 9@9 1/2—a decline. Sales of candles at previous rates.

The Cincinnati Price-Current, of yesterday, says of provisions:

In the general market we have nothing special to notice, with the exception of a further advance in provisions. Stocks of all kinds are regarded as light, and are easily obtained throughout the country. The buyers for most articles obtain supplies from the sellers, the buyers for most articles obtain supplies from the sellers. The exports from New York begin to slack off, and this has induced a general decline in the market. This feeling, however, is not felt in the West, where the prices of barrel pork here are principally for Canada. Early in the month the market was supplied from the Northwest, and the orders that are sent here now indicate that supplies to the Lake have not stopped, and from January 1st, compare as follows:

1854. 1855. 1854. 1855.

Beef. Pork.

For the week..... 1,513 1,312 3,159 652
Since January 1st..... 30,015 33,251 31,762 30,674

CINCINNATI, May 22, P. M.

Flour is dull at \$9 10 to \$9 60, the latter figure for extra brands. Whisky 33c. Butter is dull at 15@16c. Provisions are dull and heavy. Bacon shoulders 7 1/2 and sides 8 1/2c, packed. Linseed oil \$1 10. Sugar 6@7 and steady. Molasses 34@35c. Coffee 11@12c.

NEW YORK, May 22, P. M.

The cotton market is firm with sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is a trifle higher—sales 5,750 bbls good Oats at \$10 25@10 50, and 1,000 bales Southern at \$11 50@11 75. Wheat is firm, with sales of white Michigan at \$2 25. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales 25,000 bushels mixed at \$1 13@11 16. Pork is still but not notably higher, with sales of 600 bbls. Lard is firm with sales of 900 bbls at 10 1/2@10 1/2c. Bacon is scarce. Sales 140,000 bbls sides at 8 1/2c. Olio whisky is heavy at 32@33c. Groceries are unchanged with but a limited business doing. Linseed oil 91@92c.

Molasses 26@27c. Flour \$9 62@9 75. Oats 60c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, May 23.

The week's receipts of cattle are 2,586. The market opened at previous rates, 11@14c, but a decline is expected before the close. Sheep and lambs firm, and the supply is less plentiful. Prime corned \$5 75 to \$6.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, May 23.

Hogs and cattle—There is a fair supply of hogs and the market is steady at \$2 25@2 30@2 100 lbs gross. Beef cattle are unchanged, the supply continuing fair and quality poor. We quote \$9 60@10 1/2c. The market is range. Prime sheep sell at \$4 to \$4 1/2@4 1/2c. Lambs of good quality, \$2 60@3 1/2c. Head. Calves \$4@5@7 1/2c.

OUR FRIENDS WHO VISIT THE CITY TO PURCHASE GOODS SHOULD CALL ON POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main street, as they have the best and cheapest stock of Hats, Caps, and Scarf Goods in the city or elsewhere. 7/8/23.

PANAMA, LEGHORN, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—We have a large and fresh stock of the above goods. Merchants would do well to call and examine our prices, as we are determined to sell.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

New and Valuable Books.

LIFFE and Writings of St. Paul, by Conybeare & Hewson, In 2 vols. 8 vols. 3d.

Prayer of St. Paul, by the author of "Morning and Evening Exercises," in 4 vols., large type, Truth and Life, by Bishop Melville, \$2.

Prayer of St. Paul, by Rev. J. M. Macpherson, LL.D. \$1.

The Night Lamp, by Rev. J. M. Macpherson, LL.D. \$1.

The Minster's Family, by W. M. Etherington, LL. D. 75c.

The Mind of Jesus, by the author of "Footsteps of St. Paul," Fawcett and Son. \$1.

Faith and Sunshine, by Ann S. Stephens.

Bancroft's History of the United States, 6 vols.

Gratitudo, an Exposition of the 103d Psalm.

Kristy's Manual of Sacred History, \$1. 25.

Sermmons for the People, by Rev. T. H. Stock, \$1.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, Thirdstreet, near Market.

Blackwood for March.

BLACKWOOD'S Edinburgh Magazine for March received and for sale by A. HAGAN & BRO., 97 Thirdstreet.

at 1/2b

A. HAGAN & BRO., 97 Thirdstreet.

New Books!

New Books!

at Ringgold's

THE Castle Builders, by the author of Heart's-Ease, Heir of Middlesex, and Cheshire, etc., etc.

The Slave of the Lamp, a posthumous novel. By Wm. North, author of Ante-icingby, etc.

Westward Ho! The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amys Leigh, Knight of Burrough, in the county of Devon, in the reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, rendered into modern English by Charles Kingsley. \$1 25.

Elliot's Fruit Book, or American Fruit-Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. By F. R. Elliott. \$1 25.

A Boy's Adventures in Australia. By Wm. Howitt. 75c.

Hawthorne's Story Book for December, January, February, March, and April. 25c apiece.

Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD,

66 Fourth street, near Main.

at 1/2b

THE Castle Builders, by the author of "Heart's-Ease," etc.

"The Heir of Redclyffe," "Scenes and Characters," etc.

Price 75 cents.

Also new supply of Armageddon.

Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth street, near Market.

at 1/2b

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